

THE DAILY NEWS.

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THE DAILY NEWS is served to subscribers in the city at 15 cents per week.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

—Gold closed in New York on Saturday evening at 84 1/2.

—Cotton closed firm in New York at 30 1/2; sales 3500 bales.

—In Liverpool cotton on Saturday was active; uplands 11 1/2; Orleans 11 1/4; sales 15,000 bales.

—Savannah is at last to have a cotton mill. The proprietors of the Batting Factory, located on the White Bluff road, near the city, are making arrangements to convert it into a cotton factory.

—The British House of Commons are agitating the expediency of ocean postage with this country. One of the speakers pronounced in favor of the measure; another doubted whether the steamship companies would agree to it, and nothing final was done. The debate shows the set of the current. We may have to wait for this result some time. Sooner or later it must come.

—Among the new appointments to cadetships at West Point are the following from the Southern States: Joseph Garnard, Kentucky; D. J. Prather, Geo. H. Paddock, Geo. S. Doyle, William L. Caldwell, James H. McWhorter, and Henry S. Glover, Georgia; Blot Lofeloff, Geo. A. Conitt, and Jas. W. Dates, Alabama; Geo. H. Thompson, Louisiana; Robert L. London, M. H. Megary, Osburn T. Moore, and W. T. Cook, North Carolina; H. Haywood, West Virginia.

—The New York papers say: "The Hon. Wm. Sprague, of Rhode Island, recently returned from the South, speaks in a very interesting strain upon the condition of the country. The next cotton crop will not, he thinks, exceed two millions or two millions and a quarter of bales. Owing to the uncertainty of colored labor, it has become unprofitable to carry on large plantations, and most of the crop is now furnished by farms that yield from one to five, and so on up to fifty bales."

—The New York Post tells us that leaders of the Republican party at Washington have resolved on a grand campaign against England on the Alabama question in the next autumn elections. In this way the calculation is that they can infuse a new element into our domestic politics, and take the wind out of the sails of the Democracy at the same time. As the Post is a Republican journal, usually well informed and not much given to sensations, these revelations may be something more than mere fancy work.

—The waiters' strike in New York was rather tame, and was speedily abandoned. The waiters, marshalled in good order, served the first course, and then marched out of the dining rooms in a body, to the very great astonishment of the diners and disgust of the land lords. Of course there was much confusion, and the dinner was finally served at each of the hotels by the aid of the chambermaids, porters and office clerks. At one or two of the hotels the proprietors donned the white aprons and asserted their authority, as well as content for "strikes," by themselves serving the guests.

—Somebody has "the best authority" for saying in the New York Herald that the President calls Sumner's speech "good logic but bad rhetoric," and that he thinks, in point of fact, it has placed us in a false and untenable position, and perhaps destroyed the only chance we had of settling the bothersome Alabama claims satisfactorily. Grant is understood to go further and to believe that Sumner himself is not sincere; that Sumner's design was to get the start of Banks and his followers, who were laboring zealously to accomplish the annexation of Canada and British North America as a sort of compensation for our Alabama claims. It is well known that Sumner is one of those who hold that it is not a good thing to acquire new territory; that we can well govern, and that there is danger in making any extensions. The idea is that Sumner believed that by making the speech he did, he would put the English people in such bad humor that they would not consent to exchange British North America or one inch of territory in satisfaction of claims urged with threats and blusters. At all events such seems to be the belief of Grant, and it is feared by his Cabinet that the proposed negotiations looking to the acquisition of British North America have been nipped in the bud by Sumner's speech.

—The largest elephant in the world arrived at New York by the steamship Helvetia. She is called the "Empress," is about twenty years old and stands twelve feet and a half high. At an early hour the Hamburg steamer dock at Hoboken was crowded with a huge throng, who waited patiently for the enormous animal to come forth. At last came the Empress, slowly and deliberately; turning sharp at the gang-plank she suddenly gave a snort and a roar that sounded like distant thunder, and seemed disposed to make trouble. The keeper sprang ahead, and in the most enduring manner persuaded her highness to descend. The ship almost careened as she advanced a little more to the side, and one huge foot, like a pillar of the Customhouse, rested on the gang plank. There was something absolutely touching in the way the gigantic beast would reach forth her trunk and put it around the keeper, who would pat it and again invite the Empress to come on and not be afraid. The huge animal slowly descended, the crowd parting silently as she advanced. When she reached the dock the people cheered loudly, and the keeper put his arms around her trunk and kissed it with delight. As for her majesty, she trumpeted out her pleasure in a series of whistles and screams. Then advancing steadily up the wharf, and reaching terra firma once more, she expressed her satisfaction by taking dirt in her trunk, and tossing it upon her back. Her highness will be exhibited in Central Park.

—On Tuesday, Andrew Johnson addressed a large assembly at Clarksville, Tenn., and spoke for three and a half hours. He was very bitter towards President Grant and Senator Sumner. Comparing Jeff. Davis to Sumner, he considered the latter the greatest enemy to the constitution, for though the former fought for secession, he was still for constitutional government, while the latter was for overthrowing the constitution and establishing a despotism. Alluding to President Grant, he

said that they called Grant a second Washington. Let us see how he merits this name. In his first inaugural Washington said: "The magnitude and difficulty of the trust which the voice of my countrymen have called me to bring sufficient care to, in the wisest and most experienced citizen, a distrust of his powers to carry on the great and responsible duties, and to doubt his qualifications for so grand and high a trust." In his first inaugural Grant said: "The responsibilities of my position are great, but I assume them without fear." There is the first contrast—the diffidence and dignity of the one, and the arrogant self-sufficiency of the other. Washington did not enter the Executive Mansion as into a grand gift establishment; but how is it with the second Washington? He was approached by one man, who hereafter appointed Secretary of the Treasury, with a \$55,000 check; by his future Secretary of the Navy, with a deed to a furnished house in Philadelphia; by his Attorney-General that was to be, with an expensive library; and so on ad infinitum, each one that hoped for office coming with an expensive gift to purchase it. Here is a second comparison: The real father of the country was shrewdly looking out for himself. He concluded by saying: "I think the Radical party are disintegrating and crumbling away. I am opposed to making a soft bed for them to recline on in death. The offices are not enough for all, money is getting scarce, and things lying around waste are all picked up. Now they are filled with dissensions and dissatisfaction, and are fighting for the little reward of plunder. Our duty is to give it to them, not to press home upon them and hasten their death by adherence, by bold, manly, courageous adherence, to the essential principles of true republican government."

CHARLESTON.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1869.

The Cincinnati Railroad.

The Atlanta Intelligencer of Saturday publishes a telegram dated Cincinnati, June 4, to the effect that the City Council had, by an unanimous vote, adopted Chattanooga as the terminus of the proposed Southern railroad. This decision is not final, as the action of the Council must be submitted to the people for approval. It is probable, however, that the pressure of private interests will cause the Chattanooga route to be permanently adopted. As we have already said we shall still have a good connection with both Cincinnati and Louisville, by the time that the Blue Ridge Railroad is completed. To work, then, at once!

Cost of the Fire Department.

The report of Chief Nathan of the operations of the Fire Department for the year ending April 27, 1869, is by far the ablest one of the kind which has come under our notice, and it is especially interesting in the data that it contains to substantiate the assertion that the cost of the Fire Department of Charleston is less than that of any other department of the same size in the United States.

Under the present arrangement each steamer receives \$3000 per annum, each hand engine \$1800, and each ladder company \$1200, out of which the companies pay their expenses. All the engines, hose and apparatus, except the four city engines, are the private property of the companies, "not one dollar having been contributed in their behalf by the city." The department consists of 3 steamers, 1 hand engine, 2 trucks and 4 city engines, which last are paid for their services at the rate of 25 cents an hour. The total cost of the whole 18 companies for the past year was \$30,521, being \$6057 less than in the preceding year. A comparison with the cost in other cities will show the economy of our system. Baltimore has a paid department, with 7 steamers and 2 hook and ladder companies, costing \$34,882. This is three times the cost of the Charleston department, with 1 steamer and 8 hand engines less. St. Louis has a paid department, with 10 steamers and 2 hook and ladder companies, costing \$137,784. Cincinnati has 12 steamers, 2 hand engines and 4 hand engines, and 1 hook and ladder company, and cost \$40,700. Louisville, Ky., has 6 steamers and 1 hook and ladder company, and costs \$82,008. Providence, R. I., has 4 steamers, 5 hand engines and 2 hook and ladder companies, and costs \$41,907. Buffalo, N. Y., had, in 1866, 7 steamers, 1 hand engine, 3 hook and ladder companies, 5 hose companies, costing \$46,469. A glance at these figures will show, in the words of Chief Nathan, that "our department, owing to its admirable 'organisation, cannot be equalled for its 'economy by any other in the country.'"

We may also remark that we concur in the opinion expressed by Chief Nathan, that our fire department, although large enough, is not too large, and it is evident that the cost of steamers, under a paid department, would equal that of our entire force. The department is now well organized in every particular. It is the only protection that we have against the ravages of fire, and as long as it remains intact there is no danger of a serious conflagration. The members of the department are zealous and prompt in discharging their self-imposed duties. The officers of the companies and the Chiefs and Assistant-Chiefs of the department are men of experience, integrity and skill. We hope that our noble department may have a long career of public usefulness.

The County Elections.

The results of the elections recently held to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation or otherwise, are somewhat mixed in character, and it is evident that the Democrats generally failed to poll their real strength.

In Abbeville, James S. Othman, Democrat, is elected State senator, and W. H. Taggart, Democrat, county commissioner, there being a tie between Edward Westfield, Democrat, and L. P. Giffin, Radical, for the other vacancy. Robert Jones, Democrat, is elected coroner. In Anderson, W. H. Hayne, an independent candidate, who was voted for by both parties, is elected school commissioner. In Chester, the Radicals made no nomination, and Dr. H. Cornwell, Democrat, is elected coroner. In

Colleton, Craig, Radical, is elected probate judge. J. J. Halford, Radical, is elected coroner without opposition. In Darlington, the Radical candidates, W. E. Charles for clerk of court, and Jas. C. Gatlin for coroner, are elected. In Edgefield, Philip Reichelberger, Radical, is elected coroner. In Fairfield, the Radicals claim the election of their candidates, viz: W. M. Nelson, probate judge, W. J. Crawford, county commissioner, and Robert Hawthorne, coroner. In Georgetown, the Radicals elect R. O. Bush and T. D. McDowell, county commissioners, and W. C. Munnerly, coroner. In Horry, the Democrats sweep the field, electing Robert Livingston county commissioner, and Jas. C. Beatty State representative. In Kershaw, the Radicals elect Jas. F. Southland county commissioner and John S. Meroney coroner. In Laurens, the Radicals claim the election of Nathl. Freeman as school commissioner and W. Fowler as coroner. The defeat of the Democrats was due to running independent candidates. In Orangeburg, the Radicals elected E. J. Cain school commissioner and W. B. Treadwell coroner. In Oconee, the Radicals claim the election of J. W. Holliman as coroner. In Pickens, the Democrats elect J. E. Hagood State representative and Jas. W. Major coroner, by a rousing majority. In Richland, the Radicals elect S. B. Thompson school commissioner and N. E. Edwards coroner, by 302 majority. At the Presidential election the Radical majority was 1087. In Sumter, the Radicals elect W. E. Johnson State senator, W. L. Heriot probate judge and S. T. Wilson coroner. In Union, John H. Gallinan, Democrat, is elected coroner without opposition. In York, the Democratic candidates are believed to be elected.

It is likely that there may be no surer way of compassing the ultimate overthrow of Radicalism in this State than by allowing the Radicals to elect their party candidates. There is not enough respectability or intelligence in the party to enable it to fill the State and county offices with even moderately trustworthy men. It may, therefore, have been thought best to give the Radicals rope enough and to lull them into security by an easy victory. This is, however, in our judgment, a false and foolish policy. The remedy may be as bad as the disease, and there is nothing to be gained by allowing any office, whatever its importance, to be filled by an ignorant and unscrupulous Radical. The only safe course is to use every exertion, on all occasions, to defeat the Radical candidates. By this means we can most quickly extricate the State from her embarrassing and perplexing position, and return our public affairs to the control of men whom we and our political opponents can trust.

New Publications.

BOOK BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO CONSULT THIS CATALOGUE.

The List will be changed at least Once a Week.

FOGARTIE'S BOOK DEPOSITORY.

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PLAIN WORDS ON THE PRINCIPLES OF DAVID, by Mary E. Thompson, London, 1868.

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